

**USAID/OFFICE OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

ANNUAL REPORT PARTS III - VII

FY 2002

Please Note:

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for the Office of Sustainable Development and was assembled and analyzed by the USAID/AFR/SD.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary review(s). Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson (AFR/DP) and Wade Warren, Deputy Director, AFR/SD.

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Annual Report Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative

Summary of Progress

Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD) has again met, and in many cases exceeded, most targeted objectives for FY 2001. AFR/SD believes that its success in this, the fifth year of its Strategic Plan, demonstrates the validity of its current approach: to promote policies, strategies, methods and tools that will ensure African-driven development. AFR/SD worked diligently to not only provide program support, but also carry out vital strategic planning. Careful research and analysis provided the basis for an Agency decision to create four new Africa-focused initiatives, in agriculture, trade, education and anti-corruption.

AFR/SD's 2001 program pursued two broad themes: (1) strengthening African-based institutions and (2) improving and expanding networks. In areas such as economic growth, agriculture, environment and health, Strategic Objective (SO) teams helped to raise the capacity of key African institutions to carry out research, formulate and advocate policies, promote and disseminate best practices among their members, and improve linkages with similar institutions. Some divisional highlights follow:

- In agriculture, AFR/SD continued to help African institutions mobilize and share scarce resources while spreading the benefits of agricultural research and training via new technologies and crops, improved nutritional impact, more inputs and better marketing.
- In environment, AFR/SD worked to provide solutions to Africa's environmental challenges by supporting increased local control over community resources and the continued development of improved technologies and environmental monitoring tools.
- In education, AFR/SD supported basic education programs emphasizing systemic reform for improved and sustainable quality, brokered alliances between U.S. and African institutions and introduced new technologies. The team also worked to increase the number of girls enrolled in schools.
- In health, AFR/SD supported advocacy and research, and were effective in encouraging African governments and partners to better address important health sector issues, from family planning and vaccinations to polio eradication and HIV/AIDS intervention.
- In economic growth, AFR/SD supported activities to break down a wide variety of obstacles to more open and dynamic trade and investment in Africa. It also funded advanced studies to improve Africans' capacity for economic analysis and planning. AFR/SD brought technical aid that stimulated competition and pricing reforms making the Internet more accessible to business, government, education, health and other users across Africa.
- In democracy and governance, AFR/SD efforts focused on election support, conflict prevention, media and rule-of-law activities, as well as cross-sectoral work to develop democratic governance in health, environment and education.
- In crisis management, SO22 worked to help avoid crises, where possible, and to coordinate the Agency's crisis response in Africa, when necessary. In addition, the SO helped countries transit out of crisis with demobilization and redevelopment efforts.

Factors Affecting Program Performance

In FY 2001, sub-Saharan Africa presented a mixed picture of achievement and alarming setbacks. Countries that dictators ruled only a decade ago are today emerging democracies, such as Mali and Ghana and, most recently, Nigeria. The economic growth rate for most African countries has been nearly 5 percent over the past several years, the highest in two decades, yet still, according to the latest data, some 300 million Africans live on barely 65 cents a day. Unfortunately, persistent poverty, worsening hunger, infectious diseases, ethnic and religious conflict and widespread unresponsive governance have

hindered prospects for lasting, transformative change. The continent's greatest threat to development remains the omnipresent HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Significant Changes

At this time, AFR/SD is undergoing significant change due to a proposed reorganization. In the immediate term, this does not impact the AFR/SD Strategic Plan. However, with only one year left, the focus must now shift to considering future directions while carrying out planned objectives.

Beneficiaries

AFR/SD works primarily through Agency country missions, and typically the immediate beneficiaries are African policymakers and analysts. Intermediate beneficiaries include collaborating governments; private regional networks and research institutions; universities; non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs); and bilateral and regional programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Improved policies and well-targeted, effective programs will benefit everyone, particularly the poor, in countries where we operate.

Objective ID: 698-013 Strengthening Democracy and Good Governance

Self-Assessment: SO13 has met its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: Since its inception in 1998, SO13 has helped USAID consolidate democracy and governance (D/G) gains in Africa by emphasizing democratic governance in all of its goal areas—agriculture, environment, economic growth, health and education. Cooperation across sectors improves the work of USAID by eliminating duplication, increasing efficiency and enhancing the likelihood and sustainability of impact. D/G principles are vital for realizing the promise of decentralization on the continent; in fact, 73% of the Africa Bureau's intermediate results rely on such principles for full success. Extending D/G across Africa remains a challenge, as USAID helps Africans wrestle with the need for transparency in governance to deal with the effects of HIV/AIDS, civil conflict and environmental degradation on the continent.

In FY 2001, SO13—working with USAID's Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination (PPC) and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)—helped shape policy by co-designing cross-sectoral content for USAID training in strategic planning. Beginning in FY 2002, USAID field personnel will receive this, and other crosscutting training on gender and conflict, as part of their strategic planning exercises. SO13 also partnered with PPC, the Democracy Center and the Africa Bureau Information Center to create a website devoted to promoting synergies across sectors. In the field, SO13 team members provided technical assistance to missions in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal. Along with PwC, staff also helped train about 450 mission personnel in performance monitoring at sites in Senegal, South Africa and Kenya.

SO13 built cross-sectoral strategic partnerships with the World Resources Institute, which supported a multi-stakeholder environmental working group to strengthen environmental advocacy and networking in Uganda; the Foundation for Democracy in Africa, which promoted the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) among Malian business leaders and entrepreneurs; and Pact, which developed and field-tested means to enable grassroots communities to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The D/G team continued to help program the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF), which made small grants to over 140 African human rights organizations to support legal assistance to impoverished women, human rights promotion for HIV-positive individuals, and anti-corruption campaigns. With SO13 team input, missions programmed over \$10 million in Economic Support Funds for elections support, conflict prevention, and media activities in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zambia and Mali, as well as for rule-of-law activities in South Africa.

Objective ID: 698-014 African Economic Growth

Self-Assessment: SO14 met and in some cases exceeded its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: This SO provided leadership in establishing over 30 new activities within the framework of the inter-agency mechanism for the Africa Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) initiative. This work added to 75 previous activities managed under the ATRIP program, produced impressive results. ATRIP support helped a number of African countries reduce barriers to free trade, including tariffs, export taxes, red tape for business start-ups, illegal transit fees and clashing regional regulations. These changes have led to improvement in the African business picture for such varied sectors as power, livestock, seeds, fisheries and mining. For example, seed money and technical assistance linking small and medium-sized firms with U.S. firms resulted in millions of dollars' worth of new equity partnerships and procurement opportunities with U.S. buyers for South African producers.

Producers' groups in tropical tree crops and natural herbal products have moved forward on issues such as branding, sustainable farm methods, and labor practices. In addition, hundreds of jurists, policymakers and scientists have benefited from intensive ATRIP-supported training in dispute resolution, international trade agreements, intellectual property rights, biodiversity and biotechnology.

In 2001, support from the outgoing EAGER (Equity and Growth through Economic Research) and the new SAGA (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access) projects enabled 140 master's degree students in economics, from all over sub-Saharan Africa, to graduate from 20 different African universities. In addition, Africa-based economic research programs funded by EAGER conducted a number of successful trade analyses and capacity-building activities. Workshops enabled experts from 13 African countries to discuss key trade issues with local policymakers and other stakeholders, while meetings in Geneva and Addis Ababa helped African delegates prepare for the December 2001 World Trade Organization meetings in Doha, Qatar. SAGA-supported programs produced a number of background papers and briefs that also contributed to African readiness at the Doha negotiations.

The SO team worked to prepare the successor to the ATRIP initiative, known as TRADE (Trade for African Development and Enterprise), for which the SO team will provide management oversight and technical assistance.

Objective ID: 698-015 Improving African Agriculture

Self-Assessment: SO15 has met and in some cases exceeded its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: This SO worked with USAID missions, African and U.S. NGOs and PVOs, and other donors to generate and transfer agricultural technologies, develop private-sector marketing and support services, and increase the impact of agriculture on nutrition. SO15 also provided leadership in developing both the broad-based Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa and the Quick Start activities for USAID's new Agriculture Initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa.

Through collaborative research networks, SO15 promoted 83 technologies—new varieties, improved seeds, cultivation techniques, processing technologies, and appropriate tools and equipment—across countries and regions. SO15 achieved this result despite the loss of an important southern African network due to a restructuring of its parent organization, the Southern African Development Community. The research networks for maize, sorghum, rice, cassava and beans created and introduced varieties with improved yields and disease resistance. The sorghum network trained 160 farmers to produce 25 tons of foundation seed, including 16 improved varieties. SO15 also supported 21 programs to raise the micronutrient content of several foods, especially sorghum, maize, rice, cassava and beans.

SO15 helped 43 groups design or introduce policy options for better input supply or marketing and helped establish nine policies favoring regional trade and investment. With SO15 assistance, a southern African organization helped smallholders grow and market sought-after natural products for herbal teas and medicines. In West Africa, research supported by the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) identified several methods for biocontrol of pests. STCP also initiated several studies in response to allegations of exploitive child labor on cocoa farms. It will do a baseline survey of tree crop systems, examine labor practices and help define indicators of sustainability. SO15 also led in creating an integrated framework

for developing biotechnology systems, as well as six bilateral mission programs and seven new regional projects in the field.

Through the Sustainable Financing Initiative (SFI), SO15 helped several African institutions develop the financing mechanisms, management skills and partnerships needed for sustainable agricultural research. For example, SFI's strengthening of an African umbrella group for 10 national agricultural research institutions helped to leverage more research funding from the European Union and to harmonize seed policies in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Achievements of the Food Security II program included applied research on maize trade policy and on commercializing smallholder farming in Kenya. These contributed to Kenya's Poverty Reduction Strategy and to discussions related to ending regional trade barriers. The SO15 nutrition program gave leadership and critical technical help to Nigeria's first National Nutrition and Food Security Survey in 30 years, which will enable the mission and partners to pinpoint interventions for local deficiencies in specific nutrients.

Objective ID: 698-016 The Leland Initiative: Information Technology for Africa

Self-Assessment: SO16 has met or exceeded its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: Though there are still policy and affordability constraints, more than 500,000 Africans in Leland countries now use the Internet to sell goods, acquire an education, improve their health, conserve their environment and protect their democratic rights. In FY 2001 SO16 continued to expand African access to this indispensable new medium.

Through the Leland Initiative, U.S. experts worked with African telecommunications policy officials, regulators, telephone companies and consumer institutions in three areas: (1) tariffing and other policy reforms (to lower wholesale Internet access prices) and establishing a competitive "level playing field" to facilitate private sector supply of Internet access and information services; (2) identifying and providing catalytic infrastructure that will deliver Internet to ever-wider circles of users; and (3) demonstrating proven approaches to bring critical information to development stakeholders in health, education, private enterprise, governance and civil society through the Internet.

In FY 2001, the governments of Niger, Nigeria and Guinea-Bissau adopted significant competition and pricing reforms, bringing the number of countries that have made progress in this area under the Leland Initiative to 19. In Kenya, price reforms implemented in the past three years reduced wholesale costs for universities and other education institutions from \$6,000 per month to only \$800. Building on its Leland policy foundation, Rwanda legislated an end to the national telephone company's international Internet monopoly and three new companies rapidly invested in the market.

In eight countries, Leland technical experts identified reliable satellite circuitry, installed the latest Internet technology, provided regular technical support and trained national telephone company technicians to manage a customer-focused, 24-hour national Internet gateway. Leland engineers activated the national gateway for Eritrea, the last country in Africa without the Internet. In a unique public-private alliance with a leading U.S. technology firm, Leland installed a state-of-the-art wireless Internet backbone at Makerere University in Uganda, enabling collaboration with U.S. universities on teaching, research and service.

Leland helped stakeholders and partner institutions in 14 countries develop and execute effective information and communication strategies, linking them to the Internet and guiding them to sources of reliable information in Africa and the United States. For example, volunteer faculty from Maryland universities and colleges are mentoring professors at the National University of Rwanda via the Internet. More than a thousand students (25% women) in 10 countries are now being trained in modern computer networking skills at Cisco Networking Academies established through an alliance with Cisco Systems and the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative. Over 100 democracy NGOs in the Democratic Republic of Congo are learning to disseminate real-time information on the status of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue to their information-starved communities.

Objective ID: 698-017 Improved Environment and Natural Resource Management Systems

Self-Assessment: SO17 has met its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: Since natural resources are a major source of wealth and power, SO17 and its partners continued to strengthen the critical links between natural resources management (NRM), improved livelihoods and economic growth, and good governance. These efforts involved giving support to field missions and non-presence countries, strengthening communications support to African researchers and research networks, and developing new analytical tools. SO17 directly assisted nine missions with strategic planning and performance monitoring, allowing them to better understand lessons learned in the sector. Over time this assistance has helped at least 16 missions to work with governments to devolve authority, increase NRM-based income generation, and reduce environmental degradation. In a significant advance, SO17 partners developed geographical information system (GIS) techniques that allowed Mali to quantify reduced degradation rates. In addition, to respond to the challenge of HIV/AIDS, SO17 worked with several partners to find ways missions can shape programming and monitoring to protect vulnerable people and ecosystems in affected areas. Finally, work on cross-cutting issues of conflict decentralization and governance resulted in policy guidance and improved local level interventions.

The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) and its partners began a number of high-profile conservation activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Cameroon. These included creating new protected areas and publicizing unlawfully registered logging concessions. To reduce illegal bushmeat hunting and wasteful logging, CARPE played a key role in initiating partnerships between private timber firms and conservation NGOs. As a result, one large Central African logging firm agreed to forego operations in a primary forest. CARPE also helped communities in Cameroon prepare detailed maps of local natural resources and negotiate access restrictions and management plans with timber companies and government officials.

In response to a Congressional directive, SO17 worked with several partners to frame an innovative strategy for gorilla conservation aimed at building regional cooperation among NGOs, local communities and governments, leading to early results in improved protection of gorillas focused on monitoring, habitat conservation and public education.

SO17-managed websites were key sources of maps, research findings and other information relevant to work in Africa. The sites were widely used by groups and individuals in Africa, as well as international private voluntary organizations and U.S. government agencies. Targeted outreach sessions in Tanzania, Kenya, Burkina Faso and Washington, D.C., expanded their scope and promoted increased collaboration and information sharing. The AfricaLink program connected 521 additional scientists and researchers to the Internet, bringing the total to 2,083. In addition, SO17's support for EIS-Africa, an Africa-based NGO of environmental information systems practitioners, promoted the use of relevant and up-to-date information in African decision-making, as well as strengthening African ownership over critical analyses.

Objective ID: 698-018 Policies and Strategies for Basic Education Services

Self-Assessment: SO18's performance exceeded expectations.

Results and Progress in 2001: SO18's successes come in the context of new challenges and changes across Africa. While basic education remained the focus of FY 2001 programs, SO18 also faced the challenges of integrating HIV/AIDS responses into national education systems, finding new, non-traditional methods for delivering education to local communities and people, and maintaining involvement in community schools, drawing on the resources of families, local businesses and NGOs.

SO18 supported basic education programs in 11 African countries in FY 2001. SO18 provided significant levels of technical support to help USAID/Nigeria design and implement its new basic education program. The team also supported REDSO/ESA in strategy design for the initial stages of start-up activities for southern Sudan. SO18 renewed the push for UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) initiative, targeting system-wide education reform, local ownership/sustainability of education programs, and the development of effective schools and classrooms. In addition, SO18 has provided technical support for the launching of a new Presidential education initiative.

SO18's commitment has helped place HIV/AIDS on the development agenda as something other than a health issue. During the reporting period, SO18 continued to develop a mobile team of experts assisting education ministries' response to the impact of HIV/AIDS. The South African-based Mobile Task Team, whose activities are carefully coordinated with the World Bank, the U.K.'s Department for International Development, and UNESCO, helped ministries in southern Africa prepare strategic plans in response to the pandemic. SO18 team members supported the incorporation of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities into USAID education programs in Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Uganda and South Africa. To increase the accessibility of programmatic findings and sectoral trends to wider audiences, SO18 released a new video and training guide on the plight of AIDS orphans in Africa.

SO18 continued its effort to bring parents, NGOs, local and national governments and other stakeholders together in community support of local schools. Besides advancing the community schools movement in Mali, Guinea and Ethiopia, SO18 began a major review of these programs, to be published in FY 2002. SO18-supported activities in USAID's 11 basic education countries assisted more than 140,000 teachers through pre- and in-service training, workshops and seminars. As many as seven million students have been reached by these teacher support activities.

Objective ID: 698-019 Policies and Strategies for Health Services

Self-Assessment: SO19 met its overall targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: SO19 develops and promotes innovative strategies and approaches to major health problems in Africa—malaria, TB, vaccine-preventable diseases, malnutrition, and poor maternal health care—via capacity-building, critical research, dissemination of lessons learned, and technical assistance. In the area of improving child health, joint SO19 and mission support to the USAID Global Bureau's LINKAGES and BASICS projects helped to raise rates of exclusive breastfeeding in Benin, Madagascar and Ghana. Immunization coverage rates increased in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Uganda, to which SO19 had given special focus and support through its grants to UNICEF and the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO). Routine immunization also received more attention in regional forums, a direction SO19 had been promoting through policy dialogue with its partners. Through a grant to WHO/AFRO and good coordination with USAID missions, effective responses to meningitis and yellow fever epidemics led to lower infection and fatality rates. For example, 3 million people were vaccinated in Abidjan against yellow fever in a 10-day period, effectively halting an urban epidemic. SO19 support to WHO/AFRO also led to the adoption of innovative community TB services in Kenya, Malawi and Uganda.

Through SO19's grants to WHO/AFRO and UNICEF, nine countries are implementing community-based approaches to child health, up from six in FY 2000; and one additional country expanded its Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) interventions beyond initial pilot districts, making a total of 14 countries—up from 11 in FY 1998. Coordination between the IMCI effort and Roll Back Malaria (RBM) improved significantly, resulting in a new RBM-IMCI framework for expanding implementation. With SO19 support to WHO/AFRO, the number of countries accelerating their RBM interventions more than doubled, from 10 to 24. In addition, SO19's help with programming malaria resources, which have doubled since FY 2000, led to 17 USAID missions having new or strengthened malaria control programs.

SO19's advocacy and research findings led RBM to develop a much-needed regional framework for malaria control in pregnancy. WHO/AFRO adopted REDUCE, a policy dialogue tool developed by SO19 to encourage increases in public investments to lower maternal deaths and illness. In Senegal, REDUCE reached 310 decision-makers in four districts and 100 journalists nationwide, generating wide press coverage and initiating a local and national policy dialogue on maternal health issues. REDUCE contributed to similar results in Nigeria, Mozambique and Uganda.

SO19 support for innovative ways to finance health care increased the number and size of mutual health organizations in West Africa. These community-based insurance plans improved quality of care in Mali and access to services in Benin, Ghana and Senegal. SO19 continued support to National Health Accounts (NHAs), a tool to measure a country's health expenditures and the impact of health financing reform; for 10 countries, NHAs generated the best health spending data they have ever had.

Objective ID: 698-020 Family planning promotion

Self-Assessment: SO20 met its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: SO20 works with African and U.S. partners on operations research, conducting advocacy, providing strategic support and disseminating best practices and tools to USAID missions, African institutions and U.S. minority-serving institutions advancing regional programs in family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH). The major challenge the SO faces is keeping crucial FP/RH programs high on the agenda of missions and African governments.

In FY 2001, SO20 and its partners conducted key research and dissemination activities aimed at integrating family planning into maternal and child health/HIV/AIDS efforts, eliminating female genital cutting, empowering women, furthering female condom research and encouraging male involvement in reproductive health issues. SO20 produced a series of 17 fact sheets summarizing best practices and lessons learned from FP/RH research in sub-Saharan Africa. Available in French and English, the FP/RH packets were widely distributed to build consensus about critical RH issues and help shape the region's agenda. SO20 also created a Website to make state-of-the-art FP/RH information accessible to African programmers and policymakers.

SO20 support to partners in adolescent RH led to 24 research, dissemination and advocacy programs in 16 countries. As a result, a user-friendly Youth Chart book was developed that highlighted key RH problems in order to increase mission and government attention to youth. In seven other countries, working through popular entertainment and forums, the SO20-supported Africa Alive initiative reached over 100 African civil society groups with RH messages. Six of the seven countries conducted needs assessments and mobilized media, government and donor resources to support youth-focused activities. A public-private partnership resulted in the release of a music CD-ROM, *What's Going On?* to generate income for in-country youth networks. Finally, SO20 support shaped the design of the Agency's new flagship adolescence project (YOUTHNET) and encouraged African programmers and policymakers to pay more attention to adolescent RH.

Capitalizing on new democratic institutions and the proliferating African free press, SO20's partnership with the Population Reference Bureau—PopMediafrique—provided strategic support for better RH coverage to 15 newspaper and radio editors in West Africa and a network of female journalists from five countries. This year, three more countries—Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso—created national advocacy networks of journalists, joining already established media networks in East Africa. The media initiative resulted in more fact-based reporting and coverage of RH issues and increased dialogue among journalists and policymakers about sensitive topics in family planning, HIV/AIDS, gender and sexual health. Finally, 44 more advocacy events occurred in FY 2001, for a total of 234 since 1997.

Objective ID: 698-021 Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs

Self-assessment: SO21's performance was on target this year.

Results and Progress in 2001: SO21 worked at all levels and in multiple sectors to contribute to the development of improved HIV/AIDS policies, monitoring and evaluation efforts and capacity building.

SO21's advocacy and research findings led to improved policies in a number of areas, including faith- and community-based organizations and political leadership. The SO led the first White House Summit of World Religious Leaders on AIDS, followed by an intensive planning meeting to guide USAID's expanded work with community- and faith-based organizations. As a result of the summit, 120 faith-based groups in 15 African countries have adopted new approaches to HIV/AIDS, particularly in care and support. In addition, SO21 supported four Africa-based consultations of Christian and Muslim religious leaders that produced strong action plans for increased work in AIDS (e.g., a commitment by the Mothers Union in South Africa to train 70,000 members to provide home-based care). The SO also assisted the Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat/East and Central Africa, whose members are high-placed ministry officials in the region, to develop working regional HIV/AIDS strategies. These strategies

enabled 14 countries in East and Southern Africa to improve HIV/AIDS policies and systems management.

The SO played a key role in strengthening monitoring and evaluation in seven countries in eastern and southern Africa through workshops, technical assistance and further analysis. SO21 also implemented an innovative rapid assessment method to focus interventions where they matter most in four countries—South Africa, Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Uganda.

An important lesson learned from successful HIV/AIDS programs is that non-health sectors must be involved in the response. Therefore, the SO continued to support the development of cost-effective multisectoral approaches to the epidemic. The SO supported the University of Natal's development of HIV/AIDS toolkits on prevention and mitigation for USAID's democracy/governance and natural resource management programs. They have now developed 28 sector-specific toolkits that are widely distributed in Africa. SO19 also helped five non-health private voluntary organizations incorporate HIV/AIDS into their program, and four SO19 papers presented to African trade ministers helped strengthen public-private sector collaboration on HIV/AIDS.

Strengthened capacity is essential for long-term sustainable HIV/AIDS programs. To this end, the SO provided support to increase the capacity of a broad range of African institutions. For example, the SO worked closely with and provided technical assistance to the key African Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, representing 30 countries enhancing their capacity to lead communication and education campaigns reducing HIV/AIDS stigma.

Objective ID: 698-022 Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery

Self-Assessment: SO22 has met and in some cases exceeded its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: The Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NET) continued to produce and analyze remote sensing and field data to produce food security updates for 17 drought-prone countries, and it played a critical role in analyzing, monitoring and reporting on emergency food needs of drought-threatened pastoral communities in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. The network also helped the Southern African Development Community (SADC) establish an integrated assessment and response network to reduce the risks associated with natural disasters. For its work with SADC, FEWS NET received an honor award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) program produced monthly reports on outbreaks of pests and provided bilateral and regional training to promote rapid response and sustainable pest-control practices. AELGA supported the development and implementation of bio-pesticide registration guidelines in nine countries and contributed to Ethiopia's disposal project for obsolete pesticides by leveraging donor support and persuading the Ethiopian government to establish integrated pest management policies and guidelines.

SO22 continued its capacity-building assistance and support for the South Africa-based African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). In 2001, at the invitation of the facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, ACCORD helped in developing strategies to revive peace negotiations. In Burundi, ACCORD was involved at the highest levels in creating conditions for a ceasefire and facilitating the functioning of transitional political institutions. ACCORD also gave training courses, roundtable discussions, workshops, and seminars on conflict management and resolution as well as publishing *Conflict Trends* and the *African Journal of Conflict Resolution*.

Africa Bureau's conflict team sponsored two major seminars in 2001. In Nairobi, personnel from the U.S. government, international financial institutions, bilateral donors and international and local non-governmental organizations came together to exchange experiences and case studies involving programs to demobilize soldiers and help them reintegrate into their societies. They also developed a framework for international coordination on demobilization. In Durban, South Africa, 26 African practitioners compiled effective approaches using cross-sectoral responses to address gender-based inequalities and HIV/AIDS in societies emerging from conflict.

The Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative (CERTI) completed several analytical and training tools to implement new approaches, including the Health as a Bridge to Peace strategy; HIV prevention training aimed at the military, including soldiers who are demobilizing/reintegrating; and using Demographic and Health Surveys in conflict and transition settings.

Objective ID: 698-023 Improved Application of Environmental Procedures

Self-Assessment: SO23 met all of its targets.

Results and progress in 2001: SO23 achieved a number of outstanding successes in FY 2001, meeting field missions' needs for environmental reviews and training, USAID's need for cutting-edge methodologies and Africa's need for strengthened environmental policies and regulations. Environmental assessment training program achievements are well illustrated by the six courses delivered, the more than 180 specialists trained, and numerous documents delivered.

SO23 developed two websites used by environmental assessment practitioners in the region. The Environmental Management Capacity Building Program (ENCAP) website gives missions and environmental officers access to environmental assessment guidance produced by USAID's Africa Bureau and other sources. The Bureau Environmental Officer Tracker website serves as a virtual workplace from which environmental officers develop environmental assessments. It also acts as a Freedom of Information Act point for public access to all Bureau environmental assessments.

Procedures for the missions' Strategic Environmental Assessment and Mitigation (SEAM) planning process were finalized in FY 2001. SO23 developed a set of training modules enabling missions and other operating units to consider, early in the strategic planning process, the broad environmental implications of their strategic objectives.

SO23 also promoted the safer use of pesticides in agricultural and health programs through the environmental assessment process. New guidelines assisted missions with guidance on conducting environmental assessments for pesticide programs. The SO also prepared a number of environmental assessments with far-reaching implications, including a model assessment for a small farmer program as well as programmatic environmental assessments for malaria control and for emergency pest outbreaks.

Finally, SO23 assured timely and thorough compliance with environmental regulations by all missions and operating units by working with missions and U.S. Government agencies to incorporate environmental principles into their program design and implementation.

Objective ID: 698-024 Polio Eradication

Self-Assessment: SO24 met or exceeded most of its targets.

Results and Progress in 2001: SO24's work toward eradicating polio complements other AFR/SD efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems in Africa. Over \$17 million was obligated in FY 2001—through mission bilateral programs, USAID contractors, the World Health Organization Africa Regional Office, and UNICEF—to support National Immunization Days (NIDs) in 20 countries where polio is endemic. Approximately 135 million children under five years of age received at least two doses each of supplemental oral poliovirus vaccine.

Heartening progress was reported during FY 2001. Wild poliovirus was detected in only 6 out of the 46 countries where SO24's partners work. The sharp decline in confirmed cases of polio continued, going from 147 in 2000 to 46 in 2001 (vs. 2,192 in 1996). At the same time, polio surveillance improved, and more countries, and districts within countries, achieved the indicator targets for polio eradication.

All supplemental immunization activities conducted in polio-endemic countries used a house-to-house strategy that improved NIDs quality, with some very successful outcomes. For example, 16.3 million children were vaccinated in Central Africa—1.7 million for the first time. SO24 also supported the

development, field-testing and production of a handbook, checklists and easy reference guides for polio-related communications. All are now being used in Asia to support the final push against polio there.

The program continued to face challenges. In Nigeria, NIDs were still missing children due to social unrest in some northern states. Routine polio vaccine coverage remained below 50%, and considerable migration fostered wild poliovirus transmission. Similarly, coverage in Angola was below 80% in some provinces. Nonetheless, SO24 support let more field professionals apply state-of-the-art knowledge to plan and monitor high-quality NIDs to reach children missed earlier and engage communities in polio surveillance in ways that improve local planning and monitoring skills. In addition, the SO24 team for the second time supported synchronized NIDs with cross-border activities in West and Central Africa, an approach that gives better coverage of migratory communities. A special focus continues on NIDs in Angola, Ethiopia, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo for 2002.

An important policy milestone marked the synchronized NIDs launching ceremony held in Lungi, Sierra Leone. The heads of state of Nigeria, Mali and Sierra Leone signed a statement—the Lungi Declaration—committing themselves and the Economic Community of West African States to protect their countries' children against polio, measles, malaria, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, as well as poverty, social discrimination and war. Such high-level political support is needed to achieve SO24's twin goals: eradicating polio and helping to build sustainable systems to immunize Africans against other diseases hindering development.

Objective ID: 698-025 Education and Democracy

Self-Assessment: SO25 met and in some cases exceeded its targets.

Results and progress in 2001: SO25 provided leadership in promoting education and democracy, focusing especially on girls and women, resulting in programs in 36 African countries. SO25 worked with the U.S. Departments of State, Agriculture and Education; the Peace Corps; African and U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs); and private U.S. foundations. As programs develop, SO25 faces the challenge of helping African partners take on greater leadership roles in specific activities, despite inconsistent local support.

Through its scholarship program, SO25 provided ongoing funding for 15,000 girls from 38 countries throughout Africa to attend primary, secondary, and tertiary level schools. The establishment of a mentoring network supplemented the scholarships, pairing each recipient with an older woman interested in her development. Expansion of the mentoring program in FY 2001 matched mentors with girls who are not receiving scholarships, increasing the impact on individual lives. HIV/AIDS education was a primary focus for mentoring activities. In addition, 60 schools throughout Africa are implementing "Project Citizen," a democracy and governance program that helps students understand citizen rights and responsibilities.

The Entrepreneurial Training Institute in South Africa, supported by SO25, trained 85 interns at major American companies based in Africa, extending the foundation for a new generation of African businessmen and –women. Areas of concentration for internships included production methods, business planning, financial projections, and profit investments.

Sixty-one higher education positions at the Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center (EEDC) were funded by financial partnerships with Kodak, 3M, Compaq, Colgate-Palmolive, Caltex, Cisco, Engen, Kellogg, Levi Strauss, Pfizer and Vulmo Waste Recycling. The EEDC program, which opened in 2001, contributes to private sector-led economic growth by strengthening skills of business people and training students interested in the business world.

One of SO25's missions is to act as a catalyst, introducing new technologies into African education systems. New technology was a medium used to establish the Kenya Education Network, using the Internet to link 22 universities for collaborative teaching, research and service. Cisco Networking Academies, launched initially in 2000 in collaboration with the Leland Initiative, was actively implemented in 2001 and is now operational in 10 countries, with more than 1,000 students training as computer networking specialists.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

March 4, 2002

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	5			DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	4			DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	\$2 million				A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA, CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA, CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA, CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA, CSH	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	A preliminary data quality assessment was completed. A more comprehensive assessment to fully meet ADS 203 requirements is planned.
27	Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)					
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<p>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</p> <p>9</p> <p>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</p>					
<p>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>10</p> <p>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>11 Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</p>					
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>12</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</p> <p>13</p> <p>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		
<p>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</p> <p>14</p> <p>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</p>	Male	Female	Total		

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Annual Report Part VII : Environmental Compliance: USAID Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Regulation 216 actions are listed in FY 02 column in the Table below.

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs.

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous	FY 02	Comments
SO13: Strengthen Cross-Cultural Synergies between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas			
Anti-Corruption Initiative	None; new initiative	Consultative conferences anticipated for AFR/SD, missions and partners	Mission will need to prepare and submit IEEs since programs and projects will be implemented in the field
			BEO will serve on AFR/SD coordinating committee that will approve mission level programs and projects
SO14: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth			
Trade for African Development (TRADE) Initiative	None; new initiative	Assist field missions with their TRADE activities	Mission will need to prepare and submit IEEs since programs and projects will be implemented in the field
			BEO will serve on AFR/SD coordinating committee that will approve mission level programs and projects
SO15: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs and Strategies			
Agricultural Initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa	None; new initiative	Implementation / launch of initiative	Mission will need to prepare and submit IEEs since programs and projects will be implemented in the field
			BEO will serve on AFR/SD coordinating committee that will approve mission level programs and projects; activities involving biotechnology will comply with new guidelines being developed by the Agency
SO26: Initiative for Basic Education in Africa			
Support to African Basic Education	None; new initiative	Program design complete March 2002, launch/ implementation follows soon afterwards	Mission will need to prepare and submit IEEs since programs and projects will be implemented in the field
			BEO will serve on AFR/SD coordinating committee that will approve mission level programs and projects